Attorney for Defendant Ghatanfard & Luca

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NEAL S. COMER

(The Court and all parties appearing via remote telephone conference)

THE COURT: This is Judge Woods. Do I have a court reporter on the line?

(Replies)

THE COURT: What I'd like to do is start by taking appearances from the parties. I'm going to ask the principal spokesperson for each side to identify the members of their side rather than having each lawyer introduce themselves individually.

I would like to start first with counsel for plaintiff, and then I am going to ask counsel for each of the defendants to identify themselves by name just in order of the appearance of each defendant's name on the docket.

So let me start with counsel for plaintiff. Who is on the line for plaintiff?

MR. BUZZARD: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is Lucas Buzzard from Joseph & Kirschenbaum for plaintiff. I believe Maimon Kirschenbaum is on as well.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me hear who is on the line for each of the defendants. Counsel, I will ask you to introduce yourselves in order of the appearance of your client on the docket.

Go ahead.

MS. BIANCO: Good afternoon. Maria Louisa Bianco for

Laura Christy LLC.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SPIELBERG: Leonard Spielberg, your Honor. Laura Christy Midtown LLC, and movant.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COMER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Neal Comer for defendants Ghatanfard and Luca.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Thank you all for being here.

Let me just begin with a few brief introductory remarks about the rules that I would like the parties to follow during today's conference.

At the outset, let me just remind the parties that this is a public proceeding. As a result, any member of the public or the press is welcome to dial in to today's conference and to audit it. I am not now monitoring whether third parties are auditing the conference. But because they are welcome to do so, I just wanted to remind you of that fact.

Second, please keep your lines on mute at all times except when you are intentionally speaking to me or to the representative of a party. I ask you please do that even if you don't think there is background noise wherever you may be. Sometimes people are wrong about that, and we will hear the sound of people moving papers or the like in the background. If you can, please place your phones on mute so we can avoid

that kind of disruption.

Third, please state your name each time that you speak during the conference. You should do that each time you speak, regardless of whether or not you have spoken previously to serve the court reporter in keeping a clear transcript of the proceedings today.

Fourth, please abide by instructions by our court reporter that are designed to help her do her job.

And, finally, I am ordering there be no recording or rebroadcast of all or any portion of today's proceeding.

Counsel, I scheduled this in response to the application for an emergency stay of the enforcement proceedings with respect to the judgment in the case.

I have reviewed the parties' submissions in connection with that application. I am happy to hear from either side if there is anything you would like to add to your written submissions. However, again, I have reviewed the materials that have been submitted on the docket to date, and I am aware of them.

So let me hear first from counsel for the movant.

Counsel, is there anything you would like to add to your written submissions to the Court as oral argument before I turn to counsel for plaintiff the same question.

Counsel for movant, anything from you?

MR. SPIELBERG: Thank you, your Honor. Leonard

Spielberg, movant.

Judge, you should be brought up to date on defendant's application to the Second Circuit for an expedited appeal.

That application has been granted in part. Notwithstanding plaintiff's opposition to it, the Circuit has granted a limited expedited appeal by not contracting plaintiff's time to file an opposition brief but beyond the filing of this, the Circuit has agreed to expedite the appeal.

We believe that this is a factor that your Honor should consider today. It results in an even shorter period of stay that we would be requesting since our stay request is only pending appeal. And we believe that to be significant, Judge. I can't — I won't guess at the Circuit's calendar for this appeal, but I believe based upon general experience, the appeal should be heard early in 2024. And since it is an expedited appeal, we would expect the circuit to render a decision in an accelerated fashion.

We believe that further, and while this is addressed in our motion, Judge, I believe it bears repeating, two brief facts.

One is that the nuclear basis for this motion is that, unfortunately, our principal, our defendant, Mr. Ghatanfard, has been diagnosed with stage four metastatic cancer and has begun already a course of treatment involving hormone therapy and chemotherapy, which your Honor must know, and hopefully not

some experience near your Honor but from general knowledge, that it's an extremely debilitating circumstance. It is extremely unlikely that Mr. Ghatanfard will be able to participate in the proceedings in this case in any significant and productive fashion whether or not your Honor grants this motion. And one wonders what will happen in the circumstance that you don't grant the stay and Mr. Ghatanfard is in a position, let's say, to defend the contempt motion pending against him brought by the plaintiffs to punish him as a result of his alleged refusal or inability to respond to their discovery measures. This in a way is the cloud that hangs over the motion is this not all a moot discussion anyway. And I urge your Honor to consider that in your consideration of this motion.

And further, your Honor, if there is one other fact that needs to be stressed, it's that plaintiff has more or less conceded that Mr. Ghatanfard has no significant assets that they can attach in an effort to collect the judgment that is still extant to the pending appeal. The only source of collection that plaintiffs may have that we are aware of is their alleged claims against Rosey Kalayjian for her being a transferee from Mr. Ghatanfard.

Plaintiffs already have a temporary restraining order against Mr. Kalayjian -- Ms. Kalayjian, rather -- which further tie the assets that they have enumerated. We know that a

hearing is scheduled on the attachment of her assets a week hence. What then will they do beyond that between now and what will ultimately be the time that the appeal will be decided and there is, I submit to you, your Honor, a real question about whether this stay is going to actually slow the plaintiffs down or interfere with their collection efforts.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Good. Thank you very much, counsel. That's very helpful.

Let me turn to counsel for plaintiff. Counsel, again I have read the parties' submissions, but I will hear from you if there is anything that you would like to add or that you would like to say in response to the thoughts shared by Mr. Spielberg.

MR. BUZZARD: Thank you, your Honor. This is Luca Buzzard for plaintiff.

I think just a very brief couple points. I just want to reiterate that the defendants are bringing this motion under Rule 62(b) and the plain language much that rule requires a bond or other security for a stay to issue under it. There is simply no other way to read that rule other than requiring a bond or other security, and defendants have offered neither one of those. So under the plain language of Rule 62(b), there is no basis for a stay here. And that is supported by Nassau County which considered whether to waive the bond requirement

in the event that an appellant provides an acceptable alternate means of securing the judgment, which, again, is not present here. So there is just no basis for a stay here under Rule 62(b). There is no security. There is no bond. And I am happy to answer any other questions with respect to any of our papers. But that is simply the facts here.

The TRO referenced by Mr. Spielberg is not any form of security. In order to get anything from that TRO, plaintiff must exercise numerous steps. They must obtain — prevail on fraudulent conveyance claims but, that is simply not equivalent of a bond of a security contemplated by Rule 62(b).

And, finally, just to stress, plaintiffs are, you know, well aware that Mr. Ghatanfard has health issues, and we sympathize with him, but there are 300 other class members who have been waiting for this judgment for — now since 2017. They have an interests too as well, and those interests would not be furthered by a stay in this matter.

So I'm happy to answer any other questions, but I think we will just leave it to our papers for the rest of this.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Any response counsel for the movant?

MR. SPIELBERG: Thank you, your Honor.

I think that it is -- since Mr. Buzzard has brought up the situation of the members of the class, I would say again that there is, and has never been, any indication that any

single class member lost any money by reason of the wrongs that were alleged in this lawsuit. Only that. And anything that they will ultimately receive as a result of this lawsuit and the collection of this judgment is just a pure windfall.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Thank you. Understood.

So let me do this: I am prepared to rule on the motion. I am going to ask the parties to place your phones on mute as I read you my decision and the reasons for it. I do want to say one thing that I will come back to at the end, which is that I am responding to the application under Rule 62.

I say that because I expect that although, as you are about to hear, I am going to deny the request to enter a stay of the enforcement actions generally, I expect that in the same way that I have worked on the scheduling of the contempt proceedings mindful of Mr. Comer's health condition, I expect that I will continue to take the parties' and their counsel's health conditions into account as I am determining what the appropriate schedule is and the structure is for the contempt proceedings against Mr. Ghatanfard.

Let me just say that while, as you are about to hear,

I am going to deny the request to stay all enforcement

proceedings in the case as a whole, which would include staying

the action against Ms. Kalayjian, I just emphasize that I am

willing to, and I will, work with the parties to structure or

time the contempt proceeding as to Mr. Ghatanfard mindful of his health condition. So let me just put that aside because that is not exactly the question presented here, and I want to just signal my inclination to be considerate when it comes to that question in particular.

Let me respond first to the broader application that was brought to me here, which was to stay all enforcement proceedings pursuant to Rule 62(b), I will begin with an introduction.

I. INTRODUCTION

I scheduled this conference to discuss defendants'
September 1, 2023 order to show cause as to why an emergency
stay on all judgment enforcement proceedings should not be
issued in this case. Dkt. No. 479.

The defendants in this action are Laura Christy LLC (doing business as "Valbella"), Laura Christy Midtown LLC, David Ghatanfard, and Genco Luca. See Dkt. No. 424 (partial judgment). The plaintiffs in this case are Mr. Pavle Zivkovic and a class of plaintiffs who are similarly situated. See Id. For the purposes of today's conference, when I refer to "plaintiff" in the singular, I am referring to Mr. Zivkovic. When I refer to "defendants," I am referring to the defendants I just listed except Mr. Luca, who has not joined in the motion currently before me.

Defendants filed their order to show cause on

September 1, 2023, which the Court issued later that same day.

See Dkt. Nos. 474, 479. Plaintiff opposed the show-cause order on September 22, 2023. Dkt. No. 498. Defendants filed a reply letter on October 2, 2023. Dkt. No. 506. I have reviewed the parties' briefing on this motion and other relevant portions of the record, and I have heard the parties' arguments here today. I will rule on defendants' motion for a stay of the judgment enforcement proceedings today. After a week-long trial, defendants were found to be liable to hundreds of individuals who, over a year since trial, have yet to receive a penny of their award. Because defendants fail to show that any attempt by plaintiff to enforce the judgment should be immediately and indefinitely stayed pending the resolution of the appeal, I am going to deny defendants' motion.

II. BACKGROUND

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As the parties are familiar with the underlying facts and procedural history, I will not recite them here in full. The facts and procedural history that are particularly relevant to my decision are embedded in my analysis, but I would like to briefly highlight some of the procedural history of this case that is particularly relevant to this motion.

Following a jury verdict in favor of plaintiffs on April 11, 2022 and plaintiffs' subsequent motion for the entry of partial judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b), the Court entered partial judgment on July 4, 2023 as to

\$5,092,017.85.

plaintiffs' wage-and-hour claims under the New York Labor Law ("NYLL") on behalf of Mr. Zivkovic and a proposed class. Dkt. No. 283 (jury verdict); Dkt. No. 421 (order granting motion for partial judgment); Dkt. No. 424 (partial judgment). I will refer to these claims as the "Class Claims." The partial judgment as to the Class Claims was entered against Defendants Laura Christy LLC, Laura Christy Midtown LLC, and Mr. Ghatanfard, jointly and severally, in the amount of

Dkt. No. 424, at 3.

I will briefly also note, as it is relevant to today's discussion, that plaintiffs have been pursuing enforcement proceedings to recover on the partial judgment. According to defendants, these efforts have included "restraining notices against [Mr. Ghatanfard] and others," discovery from third parties and related litigation, and moving for an attachment against non-party and Mr. Ghatanfard's partner, Rosey Kalayjian. Dkt. No. 475, at 1-2. I have already issued a temporary restraining order ("TRO") against Ms. Kalayjian to temporarily attach the assets she purportedly received from Mr. Ghatanfard. Dkt. No. 438. In doing so, I found that Plaintiffs had demonstrated both a likelihood of success on pursuing turnover proceedings for those assets and irreparable injury if the TRO was not granted. Id.

Not included in this partial judgment are Mr. Zivkovic's individual claims of discrimination against Mr.

Ghatanfard and his claim for punitive damages against defendant Laura Christy Midtown, LLC. In my May 10, 2023 decision, I granted a new trial as to these claims, with the caveat that Mr. Zivkovic was provided the option to accept remittitur of a reduced punitive damages award. Dkt. No. 381. Mr. Zivkovic chose to proceed to a new trial on the punitive damages claim. Dkt. No. 396. Accordingly, these claims are ripe for a new trial, assuming that Mr. Zivkovic still wants to pursue them. I will discuss setting a trial on these claims later in this hearing.

III. ANALYSIS

Defendants seek, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62(b), a stay of all proceedings in this action to enforce the judgment in this matter pending the outcome of their appeal.

Dkt. No. 475.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62(b) provides the following: "At any time after judgment is entered, a party may obtain a stay by providing a bond or other security. The stay takes effect when the court approves the bond or other security and remains in effect for the time specified in the bond or other security." "The purpose of the rule is to ensure that the prevailing party will recover in full, if the decision should be affirmed, while protecting the other side against the risk that payment cannot be recouped if the decision should be reversed." In re Nassau Cnty. Strip Search Cases, 783 F.3d

414, 417 (2d Cir. 2015) (per curiam) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting Cleveland Hair Clinic, Inc. v. Puig, 104 F.3d 123, 125 (7th Cir. 1997)). Accordingly, a district court "may, in its discretion, waive the bond requirement if the appellant provides an acceptable alternative means of securing the judgment." Id. (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting FDIC v. Ann-High Assocs., 1997 WL 1877195, at *1 (2d Cir. Dec. 2, 1997) (per curiam)).

A. The Nassau County Factors Do Not Weigh in Favor of Waiving the Bond Requirement in Rule 62(b).

To determine whether the supersedeas bond requirement provided for in Rule 62(b) should be waived, I am directed to evaluate the following non-exclusive list of factors:

(1) the complexity of the collection process; (2) the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed on appeal; (3) the degree of confidence that the district court has in the availability of funds to pay the judgment; (4) whether the defendant's ability to pay the judgment is so plain that the cost of a bond would be a waste of money; and (5) whether the defendant is in such a precarious financial situation that the requirement to post a bond would place other creditors of the defendant in an insecure position.

Nassau Cnty., 783 F.3d at 417-18.

Defendants have not offered a bond or any other type of alternative security in support of their request. They

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argue that the Court should exercise its discretion to waive any obligation to post a bond or other security based on an application of the five-factor test adopted in Nassau County, and based on other equitable considerations. In support of their request, Defendants have presented evidence that Mr. Ghatanfard was recently diagnosed with stage-four metastatic cancer and is undergoing intensive cancer treatments, which are debilitating and negatively impact Mr. Ghatanfard's ability to fully participate in this litigation. Dkt. No. 475, at 2; Dkt. No. 476 (Spielberg Decl.); Dkt. No. 477 (Ghatanfard Decl.). Defendants also remind the Court that Mr. Neal Comer, Mr. Ghatanfard's "personal attorney" in this action, is suffering from a severe concussion that significantly restricts his ability to read, write, and otherwise represent Mr. Ghatanfard in this matter. Dkt. No. 476 (Spielberg Decl.). Finally, defendants note that they are pursuing an appeal of the Court's partial judgment as to the Class Claims and represent that they anticipate doing so on an expedited basis. Dkt. No. 475, at 4-5; see also Dkt. No. 476 (Spielberg Decl.). During today's conference, I received an update regarding the status of the appeal.

Before I proceed further with my analysis, I just want to express my sympathy for Mr. Ghatanfard. I am sorry to hear about his diagnosis, and I wish him a speedy and successful recovery. I have previously expressed my sympathies to Mr.

(E.D.N.Y. Mar. 7, 2023) ("Because Defendants did not raise the

possibility of providing a bond or other means of securing the judgment, the Court need not consider whether to grant a stay under Rule 62(b)"). Plaintiffs are correct that no alternative security has been offered here. That the Court has temporarily restrained the assets of Mr. Ghatanfard's partner does not suffice. First, she is not a defendant. Moreover, the freeze of those assets is provisional, and the issue of whether the assets can be seized must be litigated. Defendants neither offer any response to the argument that they have failed to satisfy this threshold requirement for relief under Rule 62 in their reply brief; nor do they argue that the temporary constraint of Ms. Kalayjian's assets constitutes an offer of alternative security by them. I understand, as a result, that they concede this point.

Still, I note that the Seventh Circuit's opinion upon which the Second Circuit relied in Nassau County, Dillon v.

Chicago, 866 F.2d 902 (7th Cir. 1988), concluded following application of their test that no alternative security needed to be provided. So there is at least some out-of-circuit support for the concept that a court applying the Nassau County test is permitted to stay a case without requiring a bond or any alternative security. I do not need to decide as a matter of law whether Rule 62 permits the entry of a stay where a party offers no bond and no alternative security under all circumstances. It is clear on the facts of this case that a

stay without any bond or alternative security is not appropriate.

For I find that the Nassau County five factors do not support waiving the bond requirement of Rule 62(b) for defendants. In defendants' own words, "the only Nassau County factors that support the requested stay of enforcement are the first two . . ." Dkt. No. 475, at 3. Defendants concede that three out of the five Nassau County factors do not support waiving the bond requirement and granting a stay.

Although they are not contested here, I will touch briefly on these three non-contested factors, which are: the court's confidence in the availability of funds to pay the judgment; whether the defendant's ability to pay the judgment is so plain that the cost of a bond would be a waste; and whether the defendant is in such a precarious financial situation that a bond would place other creditors of the defendant in an insecure position.

But there is substantial reason for me to find that the third and fourth of the five Nassau factors do not weigh in favor of a stay. The Court has no confidence in the availability of funds to pay the judgment. I believe that there is a substantial concern about the ability of the defendants to satisfy a judgment. I note again that in order to grant a temporary restraining order against Ms. Kalayjian, I was required to find that there was a likelihood of success on

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the merits of plaintiffs' anticipated turnover proceedings. Dkt. No. 438, at 2 (TRO). I also understand that Mr. Ghatanfard has testified that he is essentially insolvent and does not have the funds to pay the judgment. Dkt. No. 420-11, at 6 (Ghatanfard Deposition Tr.). I understand that another of the defendant corporate entities has ceased operations. Therefore, the evidence before me has shown reason to be seriously concerned that, in plain terms, Mr. Ghatanfard may have taken steps to transfer substantial assets to another in order to avoid having to satisfy the judgment against him. am therefore concerned that, if plaintiffs are not permitted to pursue their enforcement efforts, the assets that might be otherwise available to satisfy the judgment will be dissipated. The third factor weighs heavily against granting the requested stay without a bond. For the same reasons, defendants do not so clearly have sufficient wealth such that posting a bond would be a waste of money.

As for the fifth factor, I do not have any facts before me on defendants' creditors and their financial positions, and so that factor is neutral in my analysis.

Now going back to the first two factors, which are the complexity of the collection process and the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed on appeal, these factors do not weigh in favor of a stay. The collection process has been very complex. Plaintiffs have been pursuing

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enforcement of the judgment for an extended period. efforts have been substantial -- they have conducted discovery regarding Mr. Ghatanfard's assets, they have sought the attachment of his assets, and now assets that they assert to have been transferred to Mr. Ghatanfard's partner. They have filed a separate action against a new restaurant that they assert to be a successor-in-interest to one of the judgment debtors. So the efforts to enforce the judgment have been and will continue to be, I fear, complex. Defendants argue that the collection process will neither be significantly delayed nor further complicated by granting the requested stay. No. 475 at 3. But this is belied by plaintiffs' extensive efforts to collect on the judgment to date. Also, while defendants assert that a stay will maintain the status quo, the stay requested would only restrain plaintiff's ability to pursue enforcement of the judgment -- would not stop Defendants from doing anything to spend, or, as plaintiffs assert, secret their assets. As a result, a stay will not maintain the status quo, but may permit the dissipation of assets that could be used to satisfy the judgment. The enforcement process would be lengthy. Unfortunately, Mr. Ghatanfard's and Mr. Comer's serious health concerns, which I do not take lightly, will only further complicate and lengthen the collection process. Therefore, my evaluation of the non-exclusive factors identified in Nassau County do not lead me to conclude that the

bond requirement of Rule 62(b) should be waived.

B. Other Factors Also Do Not Weigh in Favor of Waiving the Bond Requirement.

The Nassau County five factors are non-exclusive factors, and the Court has the discretion to consider other factors. See 783 F.3d at 417 (adopting the five-factor analysis as "non-exclusive factors"). Defendants particularly emphasize this and point to certain equitable considerations that they ask me to consider, including the health of Mr. Ghatanfard and Mr. Comer, as mentioned, as well as the likelihood of success on their appeal of the partial judgment and irreparable harm. See Dkt. No. 475, at 3; Dkt. No. 506, at 1.

Because a Rule 62(b) stay is a stay of a monetary award, the traditional equitable factors for stays of injunctive relief, including the likelihood of success on appeal or irreparable harm, are not applicable here. See, e.g., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. v. Book Dog Books, LLC, 327 F. Supp. 3d 606, 649 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) ("This Court agrees . . . the traditional four factors 'apply only when the judgment sought to be stayed is for injunctive or equitable relief.'" (alteration in original) (quoting Moore v. Navillus Tile, Inc., 2017 WL 4326537, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2017)). Indeed, the Second Circuit in Nassau County explicitly stated that its five-factor analysis stands "in contrast to the traditional

stay factors." 783 F.3d at 418; see also Moore v. Navillus

Tile, Inc., 2017 WL 4326537, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 28, 2017)

(noting most cases in this District applying a four-factor equitable test predate Nassau County and distinguishing itself from the post-Nassau County cases).

But I accept for purposes of this application that the equitable factors are among the type of other non-exclusive factors that the Court can consider in the wake of Nassau County: They do not weigh in favor of granting the requested stay here.

Defendants argue that the "driving factor" in support of granting the requested stay is their likelihood of success on appeal, asserting that "the partial judgment is almost certainly invalid . . ." Dkt. No. 506, at 1. They incorporated by reference a copy of their appellate brief to their motion, requiring that I read it. And they have asked me to give its likelihood of success substantial weight in evaluating this motion. I am disinclined to handicap what the Second Circuit is likely to do with the appeal, even though I understand defendants' request to be that I do just that. I am not going to provide an overview of my response to the briefing on it. I note as an aside that the first plank of the appeal relates to an issue that was not presented to the Court; namely, whether I should have analyzed whether or not to decline supplemental jurisdiction after we decided to try only

the New York Labor Law claims. It is unclear to me that the argument has much substance, given that the FLSA claims were not dismissed from the case — streamlining the issues presented to the jury for trial is substantially different, arguably, from dismissing the claims. Whether or not the Second Circuit will accept as a matter of fact that the claims were "withdrawn" on this record is up to them; so too is the question of whether or not "withdrawal" of claims is the same as dismissing them is also something that they will determine. I do not recall dismissing the FLSA claims before trial, so it may prove that defendants' first argument rests on a factual misrepresentation of the record.

With respect to the second plank of the argument on appeal, I will only say that I believe that the interpretation of the statute is a useful argument to take up on appeal — that is part of the reason why I allowed the entry of partial judgment so that the issue could be considered by the court of appeals — their view will provide clarity regarding the law. I will observe just two things about that part of the appeal, however. First, I do not think that district courts can avoid deciding tricky issues of state law. That is part of my job, I think, even though defendants appear to believe that by deciding an issue of state law I overstepped my role. I make this observation in furtherance of my second comment, which is that the Second Circuit has a mechanism available to it that I

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do not -- it can certify questions to the New York State Court of Appeals. If the Circuit concludes that this is an important issue of state law, they may decide to certify the question to the Court of Appeals. If they do so, the resolution of the appeal may take more time. In any event, while I do not handicap what the Second Circuit will do with respect to the appeal, I do not believe that the arguments presented by plaintiffs regarding the strength of their argument on appeal justifies the imposition of a stay in the absence of a bond or alternative security. Again, plaintiffs assert that certain defendants have dissipated and hidden assets. Some security is important in these circumstances to stay enforcement proceedings. Defendants have offered none. In any case, the enforcement proceedings that defendants seek to stay are essentially efforts by plaintiff to make sure that defendants' assets remain available in the case that plaintiffs collect on the partial judgment. Defendants do not present any persuasive argument as to why this process must be stayed.

Defendants also argue that they are "likely suffer irreparable harm" because, in their words, it would be difficult to get back the damages award from the Class plaintiffs if the judgment is enforced and defendants prevail on appeal. Dkt. No. 475, at 4. I recognize that is one of the concerns behind Rule 62(b). See Nassau Cnty., 783 F.3d at 417. But again, the enforcement proceedings at issue are focused on

ensuring that the funds remain available for plaintiff to collect — therefore, this argument is premature, speculative, and therefore ultimately unpersuasive. I will briefly note that, at least in the preliminary injunction context,

"irreparable harm" must be "certain and imminent." See, e.g.,

Stewart v. Metro. Transp. Auth., 566 F. Supp. 3d 197, 214

(E.D.N.Y. 2019); see also U.S. S.E.C. v. Daspin, 557 F. App'x

46, 48 (2d Cir. 2014) (denying stay of appeal for failure to show equitable factors). Even if defendants are correct on the difficulty of re-collecting the judgment award back from plaintiffs after disbursement, such injury is neither certain nor imminent for the reasons I have already described:

Plaintiffs have not yet been successful in recovering any assets. I may be willing to consider this issue again when the issue is more imminent.

As for any other factors before me in making this ruling, I again stress that defendants offer no alternative to a Rule 62(b) bond or other assurance that plaintiffs can recover on the judgment if they, in fact, prevail on appeal.

See, e.g., EMA Fin. LLC v. Joey N.Y. Inc., 2022 WL 2399754, at *3 ("The fact that [defendants] do not offer any assurances that they could secure the judgment if plaintiff prevails on appeal counsels against waiving the bond requirement.").

Reconsideration denied, 2022 WL 4611949 (Sept. 30, 2022).

Defendants argue that Plaintiffs "already have the additional

financial protection provided by the temporary restraining order that the Court has already issued against Kalayjian."

Dkt. No. 475, at 3. A temporary restraining order is just that — temporary. Defendants assume that the TRO will remain in place during the duration of their requested stay. But that is not necessarily a foregone conclusion, especially given that defendants do not purport to speak on behalf of Ms. Kalayjian, who is actively contesting the motion for attachment against her. Nor is the TRO itself, even if it remains in place, a sufficient alternative to a bond, as would be required under Rule 62(b).

As for Mr. Ghatanfard's health, again I express my serious sympathies. But the factor does not weigh heavily enough in favor of a stay. Indeed, his precarious health arguably weighs in favor of efficiently resolving all issues as to his and other defendants' ability to satisfy the judgment. Defendants arguably recognize as much by representing that, "because of Ghatanfard's medical condition, movants intend to seek an expedited appeal in the Second Circuit." Dkt. No. 475, at 4. While I am very sympathetic to his health concerns, it may be the case that they make it all the more important for plaintiffs to be able to collect information from him now about the location of his assets in order to secure any judgment. Mr. Comer's health also does not warrant a stay. I'm happy that Mr. Comer has joined us today. I hope that this is a

signal that he is better. Again, I will continue to take into account Mr. Comer's and Mr. Ghatanfard's health as we schedule proceedings directed at him specifically.

Accordingly, I find that defendants have not shown that waiving the bond requirement of Rule 62 is warranted here. And, because defendants do not offer a bond, defendants' motion for an emergency stay is denied.

IV. CONCLUSION

For these reasons, defendants' motion for an emergency stay of the enforcement proceedings is denied.

Now before we conclude, let me just come back as a coda to something that I said at the outset, which is that I am acting on the request to stay all enforcement proceedings in this case pursuant to Rule 62 that would extend to the enforcement action as to the assets of Ms. Kalayjian which I should note that we are having a conversation about next week.

But I again am happy to and I will take into account the health concerns regarding Mr. Ghatanfard as we discuss how to structure and proceed with the contempt proceedings against him. So I am ruling on the request to stay all enforcement proceedings. I am not saying that I will do anything but think thoughtfully about the impact of Mr. Ghatanfard's health conditions on his ability to participate in court proceedings as any enforcement actions move forward before me.

So I want to turn to talking about the other issue,

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which is the trial question. Again, this is one where Mr. Ghatanfard's health condition is a real concern. for plaintiff, I understand that Mr. Zivkovic thinks that it is important to pursue a trial against Mr. Ghatanfard on these remaining claims notwithstanding the amount of work involved and the issues that you already confronted in attaining money from him for the claims as to which you have a present judgment. I really do continue to encourage you and Mr. Zivkovic to think over this question that is whether or not this is something that you want to spend your time on. But at this point I understand that that is indeed your goal, and that I am going to need to schedule another trial of the case. have looked at my calendar for potential trial dates. I will try to set a date for the trial assuming, counsel, that you, again, want to try this and bring Mr. Zivkovic back to the states to do it.

So let's talk about how we are going to progress on that front. We've got the lawyers who need to be involved in scheduling matters on the phone. You may wish to confer amongst yourselves about potential trial dates. My inclination would be to direct the parties to submit a letter to the Court with proposed trial dates. I think most likely we will be looking at dates in the summer, the earliest may be sometime in April.

What I would like to do is hear from the parties about

when you would like to schedule the trial, and I would like to hear from you about how you would like for me to ask you to working together to (A) discuss seriously whether or not that this is worth it; and (B) assuming that it is, set a trial date and deadlines for submissions of all of the appropriate pretrial submissions for our new trial.

So I am going to ask each party how you would like to proceed. Again, my inclination is to ask you to meet and confer about a topic and send me a letter. I propose the letter be sent to me by a week from today. That is a proposal. I'm happy to hear other alternative proposals, or other ideas from all of you. I just set that out as a possible alternative.

Let me start with counsel for plaintiff. Counsel, how would you propose to proceed? Is that an acceptable approach?

If not, what alternative would you like to suggest?

MR. BUZZARD: Good afternoon, your Honor. Lucas Buzzard for plaintiff.

I think the Court's proposal makes sense. I think that will give us a chance to go back to Mr. Zivkovic and discuss his options, particularly in light of the change in circumstances to Mr. Ghatanfard's health. (Inaudible) of that issue, and I'm happy to work with defendants on coming into the States in the event that he cannot otherwise resolve it.

THE COURT: Good. Thank you. I appreciate your

willingness to revisit these questions in light of the change in circumstances.

So let me hear from counsel for Midtown. Is that an acceptable approach for you or do you have any alternatives that you would like to suggest?

MR. SPEILBERG: Thanks, Judge. Leonard Spielberg. Judge, I've just got nothing to offer. Yeah.

what I can say is that before we could have a trial in those remaining claims, I believe that there is a need for some motion practice in light of the *Blumberg* case that escaped our consideration prior to the trial. I think --

appreciate that. Please think about that. I think it is fair to say that in this case there are collective considerations.

I would ask you to consider that question. My hope is that the parties will consider that question. In other words, I'm sure that plaintiff will consider whether in light of the Court of Appeals' decision in that case, they have substantial likelihood of success on the merits of the claims that will be retried. I expect that that will be part of the conversation that they will be having with their client about how they wish to proceed. I expect that that issue will be percolated between the parties as you talk about whether and if, and if so how, you want to schedule a trial date. I appreciate that.

That is a reasonable comment. It is a consideration that I

would expect to be taken into account as the parties are choosing how to proceed.

If we are in the position of having to schedule a trial, and if the application is for leave to file a motion for summary judgment or some such in order to determine whether or not plaintiff's evidence would suffice, I am happy to do that, and you can ventilate that in your letter.

Anything else, counsel for Midtown?

MR. SPEILBERG: This is Leonard Spielberg again.

Also, your Honor, I think that it would make sense for us to schedule or discuss a schedule that would begin upon the decision on the appeal.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'm happy for the parties to discuss that as one of the options. I will leave it to you to let me know what proposals the parties would like to present. And I won't comment further about what considerations may play into your strategic thinking on these issues. I appreciate that that is among the options the parties may wish to present to the Court.

Counsel for Meat Packing, anything you would like to say?

MS. BIANCO: Maria Bianco. Nothing, your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel for Mr. Ghatanfard.

MR. COMER: Neal Comer, your Honor.

Judge, my concern really is Mr. Ghatanfard's

condition, whether he would be able to participate in getting ready for trial much less a trial itself. I know that he had expressed a desire to be here in my office today to listen in on this conference, but he had a chemo treatment today rather intensely, and what I am told is that he was too ill to get here. So I'm nervous about the idea of fixing a trial date not knowing what his ability would be to prepare for it, much less participate in it. So with that, your Honor, I don't know what else to say.

THE COURT: Thank you. I appreciate that. I am sure those are all issues that the parties will talk about and that will, among other things, inform plaintiff's decision about whether these are claims that need be pursued.

MR. SPEILBERG: Judge, I'm sorry to interrupt.

Leonard Spielberg, Judge I. Believe your suggestion defendants providing a joint letter by a week from today, I think that's a zealous thing.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. SPEILBERG: I think that a week from today is unrealistic for a joint response from defendants. I think at a minimum it should be two weeks from today.

THE COURT: Thank you. That's fine. The request is that the parties send me proposal regarding scheduling, but I think that two weeks as opposed to one is fine. So I look forward to seeing that from the parties no later than

NAKQzivD November 3. Very good. Thank you can all very much for your time. This proceeding is adjourned. (Adjourned)